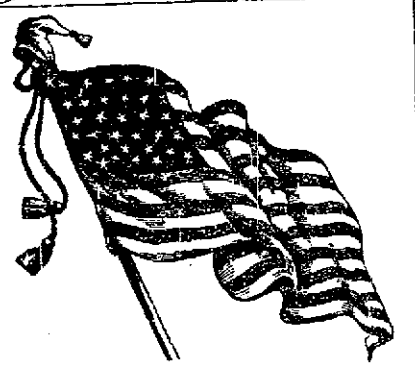


The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Wednesday Evening, March 5, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Rebels Alarmed.

Accounts from Richmond state that the rebel leaders there, are in great trepidation. Something must be going on around Washington and on the lower Potomac, which startles these gentlemen. Rumors of movements by the federal army on the Potomac have been here for several days. The rebels probably know more about it than we do, and hence their alarm. It would be a joke if their troops have, even now, commenced a southward movement, and that some fine morning a squad of our cavalry should enter the fortifications at Manassas and find them empty.

Columbus Occupied by our Troops.

The telegraph informs us that a body of federal cavalry marched into Columbus, on Monday, and the flag of the Union is now floating over what remains there.

It seems, from Gen. Halleck's telegram, that the enemy's position had been flanked on both sides of the Mississippi, by our troops. We suppose, from this statement, that Gen. Pope's division, which has for some time been on the way from Commerce, on the Missouri side of the Mississippi, reached a point opposite Columbus, before the surrender. The enemy was, therefore, nearly surrounded, having troops on land on either side, and the gun and mortar boats in the river.

While in this situation our forces must have voluntarily permitted them to burn the town, destroy much army stores, carry off a large portion of their artillery and guns and retire with their army unharmed.

The question naturally arises, among the uninitiated in military affairs, why not capture them, while in the confusion of a retrograde movement? We cannot answer. Probably it is all right.

We hope, now that the enemy have retired with most of their munitions to fortify some other point, that our army and gunboats will follow, and not wait the usual time before they pitch into them.

The Union Feeling in Tennessee.

The first information received from Tennessee by our gunboats, which penetrated through that state to Alabama, indicated that there was a strong feeling in western and middle Tennessee, in favor of the Union. It was afterwards stated that the same sentiment was predominant at Nashville. But more recent intelligence does not confirm this rosy view of affairs. At Nashville, during the week which elapsed, between the fall of Fort Donelson and the arrival of Gen. Buell, there was a reign of terror. The rebel troops destroyed a large amount of property, both public and private, and plundered the people without mercy. It is not surprising, therefore, that those who were compelled to remain in the city, were glad of the coming of the federal troops. This, however, did not change their sentiments, which are secessionist still.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette learns that loyalty to the government is only to be found among the mechanics and laboring classes of Nashville; that the mercantile and business men are nearly all sympathizers or abettors in the rebel cause. As soon as it became evident that the federal army was advancing, all the business houses in Nashville, with few exceptions, closed their doors and commenced shipping their goods further south, while they sent their gold and silver to Atlanta, Ga. From other sources we learn that the people are generally hostile to our troops. The correspondence of the Missouri Republican, published in another column, confirms this view.

As to the feeling in Clarksville, the correspondent of the Gazette says, that the people of that town still declare that all their hopes and sympathies are with the rebellion. They think if Andy Johnson is sent to Nashville to form a provisional government, he will be assassinated.

These accounts present rather a gloomy appearance for the revival of Union feeling among the people of Tennessee, but it is, perhaps, too soon to judge correctly. Time and the absence of excitement may induce sentiments which pride now prompts them to suppress.

WHAT IT COSTS TO RUN THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.—The rebel provisional congress, in the last week of December, made the following appropriations for the year ending on the 1st of the past month:

War department.....	\$67,953,706
Navy department.....	4,275,000
Interest on public debt.....	300,000
Executive department.....	157,582
Legislative.....	72,000
Judiciary.....	44,000
Miscellaneous.....	25,000
Total.....	\$62,827,268

Of course, this is but a tithe of the expense incurred. Either the statement is a deceptive one, or many millions of expenditure are unprovided for even by an appropriation.

A rebel battery at Brazos, Texas, opened fire on two Union gunboats recently. The gunboats returned the fire and drove the rebels out of the fort.

Unionism in Nashville.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republic.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 28.

It is rather odd, sitting down to write in what was going to be the rebel capital. Way out in Tennessee, past two formidable forts that were to sink the whole Yankee nation, at a town whose name is familiar as that of Charleston, in secessionist chronicles, a Union army rests on the last day of February.

The great advance guard of a mighty host is pausing here a moment on its triumphant march to the gulf states. Wandering around in the streets of Nashville, I met crowds of negroes hastening to the levee to see Lincoln's war vessel, a pretty large number of those poverty-stricken ones known among the sooty race as "poor white trash" were mingled with them, and a few respectable appearing citizens passed along. But the pride and wealth of the place had fled southward. Dressed in citizen's clothes, I had no difficulty in entering into conversation, but I noticed that soldiers were carefully avoided. Asking the reason, of an intelligent, honest looking man, he said none dare talk with the Unionists, for fear of being marked as spies, and punished when the troops were withdrawn.

For the present, at least, Nashville may be considered warmly secessionist, and the now smoldering fire is ready at any moment to break out. Those that give any symptoms of all of loyalty are the poorer classes; the rich ones, although ruin spreads around on every side, seem determined to follow on in the path they have chosen. Among the late refugees was John Bell, who with his companions fled to Memphis. He has just issued a call for all the militia of the state to at once report themselves for service. As in those forts already captured, half the troops were armed with cleavers and worthless rifles, the demand cannot be complied with, and would frighten no one if it could.

There are no fortifications around the city, except a half completed earthwork on the opposite bank. Manufactories, distilleries, everything connected with industry, is idle. A considerable quantity of rebel commissary stores is being, and has been taken into the city, but the most valuable lots were distributed among or seized by the people last Sunday. The forces here are 10,000 men under Gen. Nelson, and part of Gen. Buell's command. General Smith's division from Clarksville is now arriving. Where the enemy are now concentrating is not definitely known, but the main body is thought to be at Chattanooga, 150 miles distant. Small bodies, acting as skirmishers, swarm through the surrounding country, constantly meeting our pickets.

The inhabitants are generally in a state of confusion, being either killed or captured. Gen. Buell moves out at once to find the enemy, but will not be able to do so within a week or two's marching. As they would not offer battle to Gen. Buell alone, it is improbable they will when his force is largely increased.

Everything goes to show that the rebel troops are greatly demoralized. Gen. Johnston, when he passed through Nashville, led little better than a mob, and on either side of him, there was a reign of terror. The question naturally arises, among the uninitiated in military affairs, why not capture them, while in the confusion of a retrograde movement? We cannot answer. Probably it is all right.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

BALTIMORE, March 4.

The Maryland legislature was in session last night and elected R. Johnson, United States senator on the tenth ballot. He received 38 out of 72 votes. Senator Pearce received 30 votes; balance scattering.

Boston, March 4.

The steam tug Boardman, of New York, arrived at Provincetown today, and reported a fisherman who saw the frigate Vermont on the 1st inst. at anchor on George's Banks, with her masts cut away.

Fort Monroe, March 3.

Nothing has yet been heard of the released Union prisoners. No flags of truce have passed between Fort Monroe and Craney Island. Gen. Wool has refused to permit any passengers to go south. The Constitution on her way to Newport News, was fired on by the rebel boat, but not damaged.

St. Louis, March 4.

Gen. Halleck has sent the following telegram to Maj. Gen. McClellan: Our cavalry from Paducah, marched in to Columbus yesterday at 6 p. m. The flag of our Union is now flying over the captured Gibraltar of the west. Standing himself completely turned on both sides of the Mississippi, the enemy was obliged to evacuate or surrender. Large quantities of artillery and stores were captured.

[Signed.] H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

PORTLAND, March 4.

The following is additional by the steamship Norwegian:

Rome, February 20.

The police have made many arrests. A proclamation of the national committee has been secretly posted up here. The committee hopes for early success, but counsels patience.

It is believed Napoleon has given an assurance to the Pope that the French troops won't leave Rome.

A popular manifestation was prepared to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Gaeta. Numerous patrols traversed the streets to prevent its taking place.

PARIS, February 27.

The Temps and other French journals demonstrate that the monarchical restoration in North America will only benefit Spain and Spanish monarchical interests alone existing there.

It is believed that the speech of Prince Napoleon on the address of the senate will express the real policy of the Emperor on the Italian question.

BERLIN, February 20.

Question between Prussia and Austria is continually widening. The language of Prussian and Austrian papers is daily more hostile.

Agitation in Germany is increasing. Numerous meetings of the national association were to be held, in which Prussia was expected to take the leadership. Austria, by her recent conduct, has lost much of her influence in Germany.

The following is a summary of the news taken up by the New York Herald:

The Tascara left Gibraltar on the 13th inst. for Spanish waters. She had been watching the Sumter, which still remained at Gibraltar, unable to procure coal.

In the house of commons, on the 17th, supplementary estimates for the naval and military expedition in the Trent affair, amounting in all to nine hundred and seventy-three thousand pounds was moved.

Unanimously agreed to. In a debate on the subject, Bright strongly denounced the policy of the government. He said the money had been worse than thrown away. These threatening monitions have been quite unavailing for he gave Earl Russell's first dispatches, which, he said, had more the appearance of a declaration of war than a courteous demand for a just object which America could not fail to accede to.

He refuted the idea that the American government was influenced by a mob, and argued that the interests of England were so bound up with those of America that it was in every respect inadvisable to indict a sting that might take centuries to remove.

Stark endorsed the tone of the government, but condemned the tone of the press. Orders have been received at Sheerness to dismantle all the gunboats prepared for commission under the American difficulty.

The Daily News and the Star publish the correspondence with Mr. Seward relative to the passage of British troops through the state of Maine. The latter journal accords great praise to Mr. Seward for his course in this respect.

The reading of the address of the Emperor of France took place in the senate and was debated. The address related the sufferings inflicted by our civil war on trade and manufactures, but agrees with the Emperor that the friendly relations of two countries render neutrality incumbent, and believes that the war will be shorter if not complicated by foreign influence.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, March 4.

Boats are advertising for cargoes for the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. One advertiser for Nashville to-day.

There is no doubt that the rebels have laid the flourishing little business town of Columbus, Kentucky, in ashes, destroyed the fortifications, and taken all their guns, troops, &c., down the river to Fort Ran.

On a bluff one hundred feet high, and commanding the river for six miles each way. They will, it is presumed, make a stand there.

There is nothing new from General K. or Price.

St. Louis, March 4.

A special to the Republican, from Cairo, 3d, says that Columbus has been evacuated and burned by the rebels.

The gunboat Beaton, with Gen. Cullum and Col. Poole, were down the river on the 2d inst., and found that the rebels had fled, having removed their guns and laid the town in ashes.

Everything is destroyed that could not be carried away. The rebels retreated to Fort Randolph.

The whole town of Columbus is nothing but ruins. The guns have also been removed from the island below.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The following dispatch was received to-night from the correspondent of the associated press: Gen. Banks' forces occupied Martinsburg yesterday without opposition, and the pickets continue to bring in prisoners—although few in number they are of much importance. Among those taken last night was Rev. T. J. McNeigh, chaplain of the 2d Virginia Infantry. He was captured by company E, Michigan cavalry, near Berryville. Intelligence from Winchester leads to the belief that Jackson is there in full force, and intends to oppose our advance three miles east of that place.

The same authority says, his army is well provisioned, supplied and clothed.

Gen. McClellan has issued a general order announcing, with deep regret, to the

army of the Potomac, the death of Brig. Gen. Lander. He pays a high compliment to his public services, intelligence and courage. Gen. McClellan to-day issued a general order dismissing Col. Kerrigan from the service, for the various offences of which he was convicted by the court martial.

St. Louis, March 4.

Gen. Halleck, in a general order, says: "On the recommendation of the governor and judges of the state, it is directed that all licensed attorneys, counselors, and practitioners be required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed in the 6th section of the ordinance of the state convention, passed October 16, 1861.

"Judges of state courts will refuse to permit any one to practice in their courts who refuses or neglects to take such oath."

"The board of assessment in the city of St. Louis for the benefit of suffering families driven from the Southwest Missouri, having completed its labors and rendered its final report, is hereby dissolved."

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, March 5.

A letter from Fort Monroe, published in this city, says that yesterday's Richmond Dispatch announces that the steamer Nashville came direct from Southampton to the North Carolina coast, and approached the blockading vessel with the Union flag flying. The Nashville went up directly under the guns of the blockading vessel; almost within hailing distance, and then passing her, made Fort Maceo. The blockading vessel immediately discovered the deception, and started in pursuit of the Nashville, and followed her until within range of the guns of Fort Maceo. Several shots were fired at the Nashville, but she reports that nobody was hurt. She claims to have brought into Wilmington a valuable cargo of bank note and printing paper.

The Richmond Dispatch calls attention to mysterious writings on the wall, indicating that Union conspirators are at work. Among the mysterious writings are the following: "A Union Union men—watch and wait! The Union forever! The day is dawning! The hour of deliverance approaches!"

It was these significant announcements that caused the arrest of John Minor Botts and twenty other suspected citizens of wealth, character and position. The Richmond Dispatch urges summary measures for checking the progress of treason, and advises the arrest and execution of the conspirators.

It was thought that Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox would be held as hostages for Gen. Banks and Highman, but this was not the case. Cols. Corcoran and Wilcox and other federal prisoners have reached Richmond.

The was a great panic at Richmond which was caused by the recent defeats of the rebels. The leading traitors exhibited the greatest trepidation.

Fort Monroe, March 4.

A flag of truce was sent over to Orney Island, to-day, but no passengers returned.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28.

The Confederacy this morning says that Gen. Bushrod Johnson escaped from Fort Fisher and reached Mobile shore last Sunday.

Heavy rains have recently fallen, and the roads from Nashville are greatly damaged.

The Richmond Dispatch says: "Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox, and other federal prisoners to the number of 100, arrived here on Friday from Columbia, South Carolina, and are waiting transportation to Newport News. They, however, may not start for several weeks to come, as the arrangements for sending them away have not been completed. Col. Wilcox is the officer who acted as military governor of Alexandria, when it was first occupied by the federals."

It is reported from Richmond that John Minor Botts has been arrested and thrown into prison for manifesting Union proclivities.

Richmond papers publish general order No. 9, dated adjutant and inspector general's office, Richmond, March 1st, wherein Jeff Davis proclaims martial law over Richmond and adjoining country for ten miles.

All distillations of spirits are forbidden, and the sale of liquors is forbidden, on account of the demoralization of the army and the prevalent disorder.

All persons having arms of any description are requested to deliver the same to the ordnance department on or before the 5th of March, otherwise they would be seized.

The Richmond Dispatch says this measure will be hailed with satisfaction by all classes.

ANGERS, March 2d.

A gentleman, just reached here says, on Saturday morning Com. Tatnall's fleet engaged one of the federal batteries near Savannah, and lost one man, killed. The fleet then retired.

HALIFAX, March 5.

The Canada arrived here to-day, with Liverpool dates of the 22d and Queenstown of the 23d. The Bavaria and Africa had arrived.

It is reported that Sidel had several interviews with all the French ministers but they were of course of an unofficial character.

Washington's birthday was partially celebrated in the Free Mason Tavern, London. The bishop of Ohio presiding. Minister Adams responded to the toast, "Memory of Washington."

NEW YORK, March 5.

Port Royal advises state that Com. Dupont's fleet had sailed from there. Destination unknown.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

A board of medical officers will convene at the naval hospital at Philadelphia, on the 17th inst., for the examination of candidates for admission to medical corps of the navy.

NEW YORK, March 5.

The steamship Ericson arrived from Port Royal 1st, with 320 bales of cotton and 140 passengers. The steamer Cosmo-politan had arrived with a Connecticut regiment. A passenger from Savannah reports 30,000 rebel troops there. Other news rather meager, and being contraband is not used.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 1.

Special to the Missouri Republican.—On Wednesday night Capt. Montgomery, of Wright's battalion, with his company, was surprised at Keittville, Barry county, by 350 rebels, supposed to belong to McBride's division, but who represented themselves as Texas Rangers. They fired into the house occupied by our men, killing two and wounding one. One of the rebels was killed, the balance fled, taking with them about 70 horses, two wagons loaded with sutlers stores, stopping the same night at Major Harbins, two miles beyond Keittville. Cols. Ellis and Wright, with adequate cavalry, were sent to Keittville.

Prices had burned several public buildings at Fayetteville, including the arsenal, lead factory, several flouring mills, and 10,000 pounds of flour. Many of the inhabitants along the road have fled, deceived by the lies of Price that all would be butchered.

A strong Union feeling was exhibited among those remaining. An old soldier of 1812 brought out a Union flag long kept concealed.

It is feared that the combined forces of Price, Van Dorn, McCulloch, McIntosh and Pike will again run the country, and it keeps thousands from avowing their sentiments. Price, after a hot chase, is cool-

ing off on Boston mountain, and Ben McCulloch is on this side.

CLEVELAND, March 5.

Hewitt's block burned last night. Loss, \$125,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Receipts of flour 13,465 bbls., market dull and 5 cents lower, sales 6,000 bbls. at 53,565, 45 super state, 5,555, 66 extra state, 5,565, 45 super western, 5,565, 80 common to medium extra western. Receipts of wheat 12,300 bu., market dull and declining, sales 800 bushels.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Col. Murphy, of the 8th Wisconsin regiment, has been appointed military inspector of the district of Cairo.

Navigation has been resumed on the Illinois river. A steamer arrived at Peoria on Saturday, and another is now loading there for St. Louis. So we learn from the Union.

The famous Gauley bridge, burned by Wise in his flight from western Virginia, has been rebuilt.

A rebel schooner laden with tobacco was seized by the frigate Santee near Galveston a few days since.

An island is to be taken possession of on the Florida coast, by the Union navy, as a place of refuge for Florida Unionists.

It is by no means unnatural that folks who board people should sometimes subject them to plane treatment.

There is a farmer in Putnam county, N. Y., who has a mile of children! His name is Furlong, and he has eight children. Eight furlongs make a mile.

An exchange proposes the following: We understand that Gen. Rosecranz has gone to Wheeling Virginia. Can he take all at one load?

The southern spy who was said a few weeks ago to have been in Washington, disguised in the uniform of a federal officer, is now known to have been O. Jennings Wise.

During the month of January, they had but forty-five hours of sunshine in Louisville.

Harper's Weekly recently gave a splendid engraving descriptive of the Mexican victory over the Spanish troops at the National Bridge. It now turns out that there was never a battle there at all. "Our special artist" could not have been on the spot that time.

There were seventy generals of the army of the Potomac present on the floor of the house, at the ceremonies in observance of Washington's birthday. So says the North American.

An Iowa regiment has a rule that any man who utters an oath shall read a chapter in the Bible. Several have gone nearly through the Old Testament!

The Cincinnati Gazette says: "We are informed that a requisition was made a few days since, upon our railroad companies, for three hundred cars and a number of locomotives, to be taken south to facilitate the movement of troops."

Gen. Lane's Letter to the Kansas Legislature.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 26, 1862.

SIR:—There should be a perfect understanding between you, the local representatives of the people of Kansas, and your representatives in the national congress. To this end I make the following statements:

On the 20th of September I left Washington, expecting to take command of a column designed to move in four separate bodies through this state southward.

It was understood by the senate, and expected by the country, that a satisfactory arrangement would be made with Maj. Gen. Hunter. Such was my conviction.

I came to Kansas, therefore, intending to arrange matters with him; to resign my seat in the senate to you from whom I had received it, and then to justify the President in the acceptance of the commission of brigadier general, which was not to issue until the receipt of such notification.

I made every effort, which self-respect would permit to effect this arrangement with Major General Hunter. I failed. The correspondence when published will prove, indeed, that I could not have served under him in any capacity, however subordinate, without degradation.

I had no military ambition beyond that connected with this expedition. I desired to see the institution of slavery with its free territory, and thus girdle the cause of the rebellion itself. Without fault on my part, as I believe, I have been thwarted in this, the cherished hope of my life.

The sad yet simple duty only remains to announce to you, and through you to the people of Kansas, my purpose to return to my seat in the United States senate—a purpose declared to the President through a telegram of which the following is a copy:

"LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 16, 1862. "All efforts to harmonize with Maj. Gen. Hunter have failed. I am compelled to decline the brigadiership. J. H. LANE."

I have nothing further to say. I trust you will find me as ever faithful to the state and the country. All I am and all I have shall now, as heretofore, be devoted to them. Wishing you health, happiness, and a safe return to your constituents, I remain your friend and servant, J. H. LANE.

WISCONSIN PRODUCE.—Some idea of the immense advantages we shall reap from the early completion of a new thoroughfare from here to Wisconsin, may be gained from what we already see. Over the winter trail that now connects us with the state and grain growing districts of that state, some 200 head of beef cattle, over 25,000 pounds of dressed pork, with a large amount of mutton, fresh butter and eggs, poultry, oysters, &c., &c., have recently been brought to the country. Very little of this provision traveled less than 200 miles, and some of it nearly 300 miles to get here, and most of it coming from the Waupun route, traversed an almost impassable road from Wisconsin to the state line.

Lake Superior Miner at Ontonagon.

A writer in the Rochester Democrat advocates construction of a steam battering ram for use on Lake Ontario, and says he stands ready to build one for \$75,000, with which, if necessary, he will take Canada without firing a gun or losing a man.

That would be very nice, indeed. If he can put his ram in operation anywhere else with like effect, we suggest that he immediately proceed to wipe out the rebellion, on his own hook, before he captures Canada.

One of the Chicago artillerymen, Taylor's battery, who received a wound on the leg, walked to the hospital, a mile or more, had the ball extracted, and then insisted on going back to his battery. The surgeon refused, when he quietly said: "I come, put on some of your gus and let me go back."

FATALITY AMONG THE REBEL PRISONERS.

The Chicago Journal says that mortality is rapidly increasing among the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas. Twelve deaths occurred on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Seventy-five new patients were admitted to the hospital on Sunday, and the whole number there was three hundred. The truth is, Camp Douglas is in a filthy condition, and should go through a purifying process before being occupied by so many persons. It may cause a pestilence

